

THE WEATHER

Today and tomorrow: Fair; not much change in temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 56; lowest, 45.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

In The Washington Herald each day you will find the Holland Letter, the best financial feature in America for a quarter of a century.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1918.

ONE CENT in Washington and Suburbs Elsewhere Two Cents.

REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY; ENEMY EVERYWHERE IN WILDER RETREAT "SEE FOCH." PRESIDENT TELLS GERMANY

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONTIER CROSSED BY HAIG'S ARMIES

Germans Routed on 70-Mile Front as Allies Gain Strategic Footings at All Points of the Battle Line.

ENEMY FORCES FACE DEFEAT

Ghent Surrounded—Americans Near Sedan, "Driving Germans Through Meuse Like Sheep," Correspondent Reports.

London, Nov. 5.—Haig's armies carried the war of liberation across the Franco-Belgian frontier today west of the Mons-Mauberge line.

The Germans tonight are retreating along a front of seventy miles. Haig's forces crossed the Belgo-French frontier between Valenciennes and Bavai and are between one and two miles west of the latter town.

From the east of Mormal forest their line now runs through the Nouvron forest, where it joins the French front, down to a point two miles east of Guise, to Sains, to Clermont, to Chateau-Porcien. In that sector the French today advanced a mile and occupied the road from Stenay to Le Chesne.

The great forest of Morval, the most formidable natural bulwark barring the way toward the fortress of Maubeuge is completely in British hands.

NEMY RAILWAY NET PIERCED.

The British line tonight stands immediately west of Bavai, an important rail town only six miles west of Maubeuge.

The whole elaborate railway net fronting the Mons-Mauberge sector has been pierced by Haig's forces.

The British line runs from Barzy (ten miles southeast of Le Cateau) to Le Grand Fayt (five miles southwest of Avesnes) to Berlaumont (seven miles southwest of Maubeuge) to the west of Bavai (six miles west of Maubeuge).

Roisix (eight miles southeast of Valenciennes) and Fresnes (on the Scheldt, five miles northeast of Valenciennes), were captured.

FALL OF GHENT IMMINENT.

At the British Front, Nov. 5.—With Ghent surrounded and soon to fall into the hands of the Belgians the whole allied front tonight was electrified by the news of the fresh progress made in the great British attack launched yesterday and continued today. Together with this news came the cheering word that Austria has submitted to the armistice conditions.

The British are now comparatively few miles from Mons, the scene of the historic retreat in 1914.

YANKS NEAR SEDAN RAILWAY.

London, Nov. 5.—The Americans are in the outskirts of Stenay (four miles from the Sedan railway), according to latest word from the American front. Four miles further progress will make the Meuse-Sedan railway useless for the Germans.

With the American First Army, Nov. 5.—The dawn of this, the fifth day of the victorious American drive astride the Meuse toward the German frontier, found Uncle Sam's forces advancing with increased enthusiasm and vigor.

The Yankees again overwhelmed the enemy from the very start. The troops have been driving the Germans through the Meuse Valley like so many sheep. The enemy threw in hurriedly, brought up divisions in an attempt at a last-ditch stand. He vainly tried to keep the Yankees from reaching the eminences and strongholds dominating the lines of communication. These lines are now at the mercy of the American guns.

First Army Advances, Pershing Reports.

The following American official communication was issued by the War Department yesterday:

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Nov. 4 (evening).—"On the front from the Meuse to the East the first army continued its advance. On the extreme right, breaking down the last efforts of the enemy to hold the high ground, our troops drove him into the valley of the Meuse and forcing their way through the forest of Dieulet, occupied Langueval opposite the important crossing of the Meuse at Stenay. The Beaumont-Stenay road is in our possession overlooking Beaumont. On the left our line has advanced, in spite of heavy machine gun and artillery opposition, to Grandes Armoises. The enemy again today threw in fresh troops in an effort to arrest the penetration of his lines by our victorious attack.

Our vigorous advance compelled the enemy to abandon large stores of unburned munitions, food and engineering material.

In the course of the day, improved weather conditions permitted our

the enthusiasm of the population reached a state of delirium. The city is in a disastrous state. Even the chief hospital has been despoiled of all linen, beds and medicines.

Italian soldiers entering Trento were surrounded by crowds of people, who embraced them. Austrian soldiers, who had not been able to escape, publicly disarmed themselves. After the occupation of Trento, the cavalry assembled around a monument of Dante to pay homage.

A dispatch from Gen. Diaz last night explains that the Italian advance was so rapid that thousands of Austrians surrendered precipitately even before the armistice discussions. The enemy armies marching towards the Isonzo were surrounded and forced to surrender, he says.

55 German Planes Felled by British.

London, Nov. 5.—Fifty-five German airplanes were brought down by the British yesterday, Field Marshal Haig announced tonight.

The British lost thirty-nine machines.

Forty-seven tons of bombs were dropped by British machines on various German targets.

STATE OF GERMANY LIKE THAT OF RUSSIA

Unrest Parallel to Petrograd's State Before March Revolution.

London, Nov. 5.—Conditions in Germany parallel the situation in Russia before the March revolution, according to a neutral just returned from Berlin. His conclusions are summed up in the Daily Mail.

Huge quantities of leaflets are distributed in the streets similar to the propaganda sheets scattered through Petrograd last year. They demand an amnesty, and the formation of a soviet.

German army detachments are comparable only to those from the Russian army in the summer of 1917. The military police are searching every house for evidence of Bolshevism. The military party is not expected to give way without a struggle, but will probably take steps to precipitate events.

The Daily Express learns from its Copenhagen correspondent the streets of Berlin are crowded with war cripples, and "the people can no longer endure the sight."

The shops have no food to sell, and chemical substitutes are becoming scarcer daily. The street cars are falling to pieces, the material being obsolete. The asphalt is torn from the streets so as to be used for military purposes. Street tires replace the rubber wheels of motor cars. Many former rich society women are compelled to earn a living as street car conductresses. Immorality runs riot.

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 5.—The German government, according to a Berlin dispatch late tonight, has issued a proclamation warning the people against Bolshevik disorders.

BAVARIA MAY QUIT PRUSSIA.

Asks Berlin About Possible Invasion Through Austria.

Berne, via Paris, Nov. 5.—Berlin dispatches continue to hint at an approaching break between Bavaria and Prussia.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says the President of the Bavarian council has arrived at Berlin to confer with the German leaders concerning the results of the Austrian armistice as affecting Bavaria, which would be the first country to suffer from an allied invasion through Austria.

The Frankfurter paper adds that military measures already have been taken.

Neutrals Think Kaiser Is Out.

London, Nov. 5.—Dispatches late today show that there is a general belief in the neutral countries that the Kaiser has abdicated. No official confirmation is obtainable at this writing.

Happiness and Railroads.

Mr. McAdoo is at present dictator of the railroads. He is a man not afraid of action. Resourceful in creative devices, he no sooner decides that a method is effective than he puts it into operation. The war is his business now. When the war is over we shall need McAdoo's services less than we do today. For many years there will be opportunities for devastating crises. To avoid them will be a work of beneficent statesmanship. One simple railroad change would revolutionize the situation as regards the cost of living. That simple change is the removal of our policy regarding long and short railroad hauls.

Cincinnati is 75 miles from New York, and Williamsburg is 96 miles. The difference in rates on cotton piece goods is 75 cents from New York to Cincinnati and 1.25 from New York to Williamsburg. If you put it on a per mile basis, it would be against the Kentucky town at the rate of 130 to 80.

It is the same everywhere. In less than carload rates and in carload rates, in food and clothing, in raw material and finished product, the dice have been loaded in favor of a few terminals; they have been loaded against the waterways; little factories are scattered deserted throughout the land; every decade a larger percentage of the population lives in big centers; distribution becomes higher; the cost of living mounts.

ALLIES ACCEPT WILSON'S 14 PRINCIPLES OF PEACE

Note to Germany Tells Her Armistice Terms Are Ready If She Cares to Consider Them.

QUICK ACCEPTANCE EXPECTED

Versailles Conference Qualifies President's View on Freedom of Seas and Question of Restoration of Invaded Territories.

Germany may have the armistice terms agreed upon by representatives of the United States and the allied governments by applying to Marshal Foch.

This information to the enemy is included in a message by President Wilson, which was sent to Germany last night by the State Department. Before nightfall today the world may know whether the war will end before the week is up.

In addition to the armistice information is the allies announcement, in the note, of their acceptance of the President's program as a basis of peace. This action gives the President, in the opinion of officials here, his greatest triumph. In spite of opposition in this country to his peace program—opposition which administration officials term "more noisy than general"—the cobelligerents of the United States have announced they will follow the President's lead in making peace.

ONLY TWO RESERVATIONS NOTED.

There are only two qualifications in their "memorandum of observations," which is included in the message. The first of these deals with the "freedom of the seas." This subject, which forms one of the President's fourteen terms, as laid down in his message to Congress last January, is open to various interpretations, they say, and is therefore a matter on which "they reserve complete freedom when they enter the peace conference."

The second qualification is in reality an amplification, in which the President joins. It deals with his declaration that "all invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed."

The allies say their understanding of this is that Germany will have to pay for all damage done to the civilian population of the allies and their property by the aggression of Germany, by land by sea and from the air. The President says that he agrees with their interpretation.

Text of Note.

The complete text of the note to Germany follows: From the Secretary of State to the Minister of Switzerland, in charge of German interests in the United States, Department of State, November 5, 1918.

Sir:—I have the honor to request you to transmit the following communication to the German government: "In my note of October 23, 1918, I advised you that the President had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the government of the United States, which is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if these governments were disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government had agreed, provided they deemed such an armistice possible from the military point of view."

Allied Memorandum. "The President is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the allied governments on this correspondence, which is as follows: "The allied governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German government, and the German government's reply thereto, and the principles which follow their declaration of their willingness to make peace with the government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress last January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses. They must point out, however, that clause 2, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference."

Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to Congress of January 8, 1918, the President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed, the allied governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision entails. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air."

I am instructed by the President to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the President to request you to notify the German government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the government of the United States and the allied governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German government, and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Robert Lansing, Minister of Switzerland, in charge of German interests in the United States.

Victory for President. So in the one run the allies are willing to make peace just as the President has said peace should be made. They subscribe to his address to Congress last January, and to the principles of peace outlined by him in his subsequent addresses. In the absence of actual details of the terms of the armistice, the message of this government last night, which is being transmitted to Berlin by Hans Sulzer, the Swiss Minister here, certainly enables Germany to know in advance what she may expect.

She is definitely informed that she will have to pay the price demanded by the world for the bloodshed of the last four years. She knows that every bit of property in France and Belgium must be restored in toto. She knows that the damage done un-

OIL SUPPLIES CUT.

Austrian Armistice Closes Source of Gasoline to Germany.

Germany's supply of fuel oil and gasoline is cut off by the Austrian armistice, according to information in the hands of the Fuel Administration. The German supply has been coming from Galicia and Rumania, and she was planning to import extensively from the fields in the Caucasus. With the Austrian borders closed to her, all these supplies will be stopped. Supplies of lubricating oil will also be curtailed. She has been using a derivative of coal tar, benzol, but this source has not supplied all her wants.

200,000 YANKS HOME BY XMAS

Large Armies Necessary to Guard Stores After the War.

Gen. Pershing will be able to send back 200,000 American soldiers by Christmas if the allied terms of armistice are similar to those accepted by Austria and if Germany accepts the terms. There is reason to believe that the President by proclamation will declare that "the present emergency no longer exists" and will order the repatriation of the American soldiers soon after Germany has been made helpless to renew the war.

For the most part the American soldiers in France are enlisted for the duration of the war, or as the draft law reads, "for the present emergency." These men can be returned to the United States when the necessity of using them for garrisoning duty no longer exists. An army of some strength known to army men as the "regulars" is enlisted for approximately seven years.

Those in Action First to Return.

Army officials appear to be unanimous in the belief that the soldiers who have seen the most action will be the first to be returned to this country. It is pointed out that many troops have been shipped to France in the past three months who have never seen the smoke of battle and these men are anxious to be of some service to the allies before being returned to their homes. It is generally believed that the armistice terms will call for the garrisoning of center strategic points on the Rhine and other points by allied troops and that America will be asked to share in this duty. It is an open secret that the great shipping facilities would be unable to transfer all the American force in less than one year. For that reason it is thought that the very best that can be expected would be the shipment of some 200,000 veterans whose presence would do much toward making the celebration of Christmas a notable one this year.

Fail to Halt Draft.

As yet no orders have been issued by the General Staff or the Adjutant General's office which indicate that those sections of the war program having to do with the shipment of troops abroad have been altered in any degree. There is no change in the routine work being carried forward by the Provost Marshal General in arranging for the calling up of more men for service in the army training camps.

A large army will be needed both in this country and abroad for at least a year in caring for and housing the great stores and storehouses gathered by the war-making administrations. There are thousands of men now in the army who are anxious to remain in the service according to army officers here, and the reason to believe that for the most part men anxious to return to their pursuits of civil life will be able to do so very rapidly when the Presidential proclamation calling for the army's demobilization is proclaimed.

Expect Germany to Accept Terms.

Great surprise would result in well informed circles here if it was found that the proposed German armistice terms are not such that they result in the disarmament of Germany. The opinion is also general that the terms will be accepted at once. Under such conditions it is pointed out that the next step bearing upon the future of the men in the U. S. army service would be the forwarding of a statement signed by Gen. Pershing and accompanied by advices from Col. House setting forth to the President the results of the American intervention in Europe together with the recommendation that the army be returned to this country and demobilized.

Belgian Offices Move to Bruges.

Several departments of the Belgian government have been established in Bruges, evacuated by the Germans several weeks ago, according to information received by the State Department yesterday. The main center of the government will remain at Havre, however, for the time being.

During August, 1918, the American fishing fleet landed at Seattle, Wash., on 163 trips with fishery products aggregating 2,454,850 pounds, having a value of \$267,519 to the fisherman.

SLIGHT G. O. P. MAJORITY BELIEVED AT MIDNIGHT

Returns Received Indicate Republicans Likely to Gain Majority in Both Houses.

214 TO 211 IN HOUSE FORECAST

Republicans May Be Three Ahead, While Senate Vote Also Shows Loss by Present Administration.

New York, Nov. 5 (Midnight).—Indications at this hour are that the next House of Representatives will be exceedingly close, with the chances that the Republicans will have a slight majority.

Returns show a Republican gain of five in Kansas and a probable gain of two in West Virginia and one in Kentucky.

The Democrats have gained apparently three seats in New York.

A close compilation of returns from the doubtful districts indicates that the Republicans have chances of gaining several seats in them.

FIGURES NOT CONCLUSIVE.

Although the figures thus far received are not conclusive, indications are that the next House might stand 214 Republicans and 211 Democrats.

The Senate also is apparently leaning to Republican control. The Republicans have elected Capper, in Kansas, and Lawrence C. Phipp, of Colorado, a gain of two seats, and appeared to have excellent chances in Rhode Island, Kentucky and New Hampshire.

DEFINITE RETURNS NOT YET COMPLETE.

Returns for the different States, so far as they have been definitely announced, are as follows:

ARKANSAS.	
Senator: J. T. Robinson, Democrat, unopposed.	Democrat, unopposed.
Representatives: First district, T. H. Caraway, Democrat, unopposed. Second district, W. A. Oldfield, Democrat, unopposed. Third district, J. N. Tillman, Democrat, unopposed. Fourth district, O. T. Wingo, Democrat, unopposed. Fifth district, H. M. Jacobway, Democrat, unopposed. Sixth district, S. M. Taylor, Democrat, unopposed. Seventh district, W. S. Goodwin, Democrat, unopposed.	Tenth district, Carl Vinson, Democrat, unopposed. Eleventh district, W. C. Lankford, Democrat, unopposed. Twelfth district, W. W. Larsen, Democrat, unopposed.
LOUISIANA.	
Senators: Joseph E. Ransdell, Democrat, unopposed, long term. Edwards J. Gay, Democrat, unopposed, short term.	Democrat, unopposed.
Representatives: First district, Albert Estopinal, Democrat, unopposed. Second district, H. Garland Dupre, Democrat, unopposed. Third district, W. P. Martin, Democrat, unopposed. Fourth district, John T. Watkins, Democrat, unopposed. Fifth district, Riley J. Wilson, Democrat, unopposed. Sixth district, J. Y. Sanders, Democrat, unopposed. Seventh district, L. Lazaro, Democrat, unopposed. Eighth district, James B. Aswell, Democrat, unopposed.	
MONTANA.	
Senator: Thomas J. Walsh, Democrat.	Democrat, unopposed.
Representatives: First district, John M. Evans, Democrat, unopposed. Second district, Carl W. Riddick, Republican.	
MINNESOTA.	
Senator: Knute Nelson, Republican.	Republican, unopposed.
Representatives: First district, S. Anderson, Republican, unopposed. Second district, F. F. Ellsworth, Republican. Third district, C. R. Davis, Republican. Fourth district, C. C. Van Dyke, Democrat, unopposed. Fifth district, W. H. Newton, Republican. Sixth district, H. Knutson, Republican. Seventh district, A. J. Volstead, Republican. Eighth district, C. B. Miller, Republican. Ninth district, H. Steenerson, Republican, unopposed. Tenth district, T. D. Schall, Republican.	
NORTH DAKOTA.	
Senators: Thomas Sterling, Republican. First district, R. E. Dowdell, Democrat. Second district, R. Johnson, Republican.	
SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Senator: Thomas Sterling, Republican.	Republican, unopposed.
Representatives: First district, J. W. Overstreet, Democrat, unopposed. Second district, Frank Park, Democrat, unopposed. Third district, Charles R. Crisp, Democrat, unopposed. Fourth district, W. C. Wright, Democrat, unopposed. Fifth district, William D. Upshaw, Democrat, unopposed. Sixth district, J. W. Wise, Democrat, unopposed. Seventh district, Gordon Lee, Democrat, unopposed. Eighth district, Charles H. Brand, Democrat, unopposed. Ninth district, Thomas M. Bell, Democrat, unopposed.	

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